

Also, memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York, in re legislation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association, in re flood control; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. PATTEN: Memorial of Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, indorsing the Hulbert bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of New York Academy of Medicine, in re preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Memorial of Hyde Park Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Idaho, protesting against shipment of rum to Africa; to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6793, for the construction of a Federal building at Caldwell, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of Idaho, against Sunday closing in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of R. B. Pettit, 37 citizens of Hillsdale, and 11 citizens of Reading, both in the State of Michigan, protesting against House bills 6468 and 491, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of R. B. Pettit and 70 citizens of Hillsdale, Mich., protesting against House bills 6468 and 491, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Charles W. Bennett and 32 citizens of Coldwater, Mich., protesting against House bills 6468 and 491, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also petition of F. M. Matthewson and 33 citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., protesting against House bills 6468 and 491, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of J. Q. Foy and 23 citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., protesting against House bills 6468 and 491, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of J. V. O'Neil and 86 citizens of Charlotte, Mich., protesting against House bills 6468 and 491, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Otto Gelow and 74 citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., protesting against House bills 6468 and 491, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Roy Culp and 94 citizens of Kalamazoo, 2 citizens of Vicksburg, 1 citizen of Oshtemo, and 1 citizen of Grand Rapids, all in the State of Michigan, favoring Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of H. A. Cramer and 8 citizens of Fulton, 5 citizens of Vicksburg, and 8 citizens of Scotts, all in the State of Michigan, favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of George E. Burroughs and 58 citizens of Galesburg, 1 citizen of Richland, 1 citizen of Kalamazoo, and 1 citizen of Climax, all in the State of Michigan, favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Benjamin A. Shepard, M. D., and 27 citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of F. E. Culkins and 37 citizens of Coldwater, Mich., favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of E. C. Hoffman and 25 citizens of Quincy and 2 citizens of Coldwater, all in the State of Michigan, favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of George D. Yinger and the official board of First Methodist Episcopal Church of Quincy, Mich., favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Rev. C. W. Miller and the First Free Methodist Church of Kalamazoo, Mich., favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of R. E. Meader and the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Coldwater, Mich., favoring national prohibition, House Joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Hugh Kennedy and the Methodist congregation of Algansee, Mich., favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of E. D. Cheny and East Cambria Farmers' Club, of Cambria, Mich., favoring national prohibition, House joint resolutions 84 and 85; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of C. G. Foster and 11 citizens of Vicksburg, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Decker J. Rogers and 11 citizens of Hillsdale, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of George A. Schmidt and 4 citizens of Hillsdale, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Kay Rice and 7 citizens of Camden, and 5 citizens of Montgomery, all in the State of Michigan, favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of M. N. Etheridge and 11 citizens of Quincy, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of W. H. Davis and 7 citizens of Bronson, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Bengé & Son and 7 citizens of Allen, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of L. C. Collier and 13 citizens of Coldwater, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of F. J. Reed and 8 citizens of Coldwater, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of E. J. Worden and 8 citizens of Union City, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of S. D. Chapin and 8 citizens of Schoolcraft, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of R. W. Cutler and 6 citizens of Sherwood, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of T. E. Estes and 7 citizens of Athens, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of E. H. Laddon and 9 citizens of Jonesville, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of W. C. Spott and 6 citizens of Pittsford, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of H. G. Crego and 4 citizens of Burlington, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of H. B. Williams and 5 citizens of Tekonsha, Mich., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Memorial of Texas Live Stock Association, at Fort Worth, Tex., January 26, 1916, adopted by their fortieth annual convention, requesting the passage of a law to require the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the beef-packing interests of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINGO: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, relative to amending rural-credit bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 15, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we have assembled in Thy name. We have come out of the rest of the holy Sabbath day, after its refreshment, with its refining power, with its Divine inspirations, to address ourselves once more to the task committed to us in the providence of God. We pray that we may come to this task with the spirit of the God of our fathers resting upon us. We thank Thee that back of us is that patriotism which is not founded upon a narrow community of interests, but upon the great spiritual ideals that have been wrought into the fundamental laws of our land. We pray that we may be true to Thee and that Thou wilt guide the ship of state onward in its course. We pray that over us there may be constantly the hand of God guiding to the fulfillment of the Divine plan in us as a Nation. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, May 9, 1916, when, on request of Mr. STONE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

WORKING CONDITIONS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, transmitting, in response to resolution of the 3d instant, a report on the effects of arbitration proceedings upon rates of pay and working conditions of railroad employees, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition of sundry officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, praying that they be invested with the full rights and privileges of American citizenship, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Butte, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the price of gasoline, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Baker, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide arbitration of disputes between railway companies and their employees, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Anaconda, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the use of stop-watch devices in the work of Government employees, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Camp Derwin, No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish-American War, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Maine, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia presented a petition of Colonel A. M. Higgins Camp, No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans, National Soldiers' Home, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish-American War, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WEEKS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of George H. Patch Camp, No. 80, United Spanish War Veterans, of Malden, Mass., praying for an increase in armaments, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Relief Corps of Worcester County, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a building as a memorial to the women who served during the Civil War, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. THOMPSON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Wheat Belt Grange No. 1735, Patrons of Husbandry, of Lewis, Kans., remonstrating against any change being made in the parcel-post law, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Reno County Ministerial Association, of Hutchinson, Kans., praying for prohibition in the island of Porto Rico, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a petition of Manila Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Kansas, National Military Home, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish-American War, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Manila Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Kansas, National Military Home, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to survivors of certain Indian wars, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'GORMAN presented a petition of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the East River at New York City, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the proposed discontinuance of the pneumatic-tube mail service in that city, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. PHELAN presented a memorial of the Central California Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists, held at Fresno, Cal.,

remonstrating against the enactment of legislation for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Guenoc Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Middletown, Cal., remonstrating against any change being made in the parcel-post law, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Grange No. 342, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dinuba, Cal., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life, of Berkeley, Cal., praying for the establishment of a national-park service, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a memorial of Cremlieux Lodge, No. 325, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WARREN presented memorials of sundry citizens of Campbell and Sheridan Counties, in the State of Wyoming, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to limit the freedom of the press, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish engineering experiment stations in connection with the land-grant colleges, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Albany, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to limit the freedom of the press, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the exportation of materials used in making paint, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I have here a letter from Mr. Ewing Herbert, a prominent editor of my State, and who is also the publisher of the St. Joseph Daily Journal and Stockyards Daily Journal at St. Joseph, Mo., calling attention to the extremely high price of print paper charged by the paper houses and paper mills of the country. I desire to have the letter printed in the Record that the Congress and the proper departments of the Government may have the information. It seems to me that some decisive action should be taken to remedy the evil complained of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is as follows:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, May 9, 1916.

Hon. WILLIAM THOMPSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I wish that you would look into the prices being made on print paper by the various paper houses and paper mills. They are dealing most unfairly with the newspaper publishers.

On account of war conditions they can sell their products for high prices to foreign countries, and they are making the home publishers pay those high prices. In all fairness they should continue the same prices that have prevailed heretofore to home publishers, and sell the surplus to foreign countries at the war prices.

The hardship of the raise in prices is borne by the small publishers of the country. I presume the great newspaper publishers in the cities are amply protected because most of them either hold majority of stock in mills or have contracts to take the output of several different mills, and, of course, they are not affected by the war prices. The price of print paper has doubled, and many paper houses will not put a price on it, but sell it to the publisher at whatever price the mills make on it. This is an outrage that no publisher can stand and I think that it demands congressional action. I think it would be only right to forbid the sale of any paper for export except surplus products, and I think the prevailing prices for the last 5 or 10 years should be the prices for publishers in this country.

Very respectfully, yours,

THE ST. JOSEPH JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Per EWING HERBERT, Manager.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

H. R. 529. An act creating an additional land district in the State of California, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 438); and

H. R. 4297. An act for the relief of Frances L. Llewellyn (Rept. No. 439).

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 5103) authorizing and directing the

Secretary of War to lease to Charleston-Dunbar Traction Co. a certain strip or parcel of land owned by the United States Government on the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 4282) to permit the State of Wyoming to relinquish to the United States lands heretofore selected and to select other lands from the public domain in lieu thereof, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 442) thereon.

Mr. POMERENE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (S. 681) providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 443) thereon.

Mr. PITTMAN, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bill (S. 5716) to establish the Mount McKinley National Park, in the Territory of Alaska, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 440) thereon.

THE ALASKAN RAILROAD.

Mr. PITTMAN. From the Committee on Territories, I report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 5790) to confer additional authority upon the President of the United States in the construction and operation of the Alaskan railroad, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 441) thereon.

I wish to state that the committee have unanimously reported this bill, and in the report state that there is an emergency existing for this legislation. It empowers the President of the United States to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States for sanitation along the Alaskan railroad. They are to be purely sanitary rules. There will be probably 15,000 men employed there in the very near future, and this measure seems to be a necessity.

Mr. SMOOT. Is it a Senate bill or a House bill?

Mr. PITTMAN. It is a Senate bill. As proposed to be amended it deals only with sanitation.

Mr. SMOOT. The bill ought to pass.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill. The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. PITTMAN. I will state that the amendments of the committee strike out the police power, so that it simply empowers the President to make regulations with regard to sanitation.

The amendments of the committee were, on page 1, line 3, after the word "construction," to strike out the word "and"; on page 1, line 4, to strike out the word "operation" at the beginning of the line; page 1, line 10, to strike out the word "police"; page 1, line 11, after the word "necessary," to strike out the words "to preserve order and"; page 1, line 13, after the word "railroad," to strike out the words "or railroads constructed" and the comma and insert the word "while"; page 2, line 3, after the word "fourteen," insert: "Provided, That this shall not apply to incorporated towns"; and on page 2, line 10, after the word "not," to strike out the words "less than 10 days nor," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in connection with and during the construction of the Alaskan railroad, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 12, 1914, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," the President is hereby authorized and empowered to make and promulgate such quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve the public health along and in the vicinity of said railroad while being constructed, or located by survey, and within town sites established, or to be established, under and pursuant to said act of March 12, 1914: *Provided,* That this shall not apply to incorporated towns.

Sec. 2. That such rules and regulations shall become effective on a date to be named in proclamation of the President promulgating same, and any person violating such rules or regulations, or any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in the courts of Alaska, be fined not more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION AT SCITUATE, MASS.

Mr. LIPPITT. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 5910) authorizing the sale of the lighthouse reservation at Scituate, Mass.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to sell to the town of Scituate, Mass., for \$1,000, that certain piece or parcel of land pertaining to the Lighthouse Service situate and lying on Cedar Point, Scituate, county of Plymouth, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, described April 4, 1811, by Seth Sprague, Joshua Thomas, and Nathan Rice, a committee appointed under the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ceding jurisdiction and authorizing the appraisal of land at Scituate Harbor, and recorded in Plymouth register of deeds, book 116, folio 183, and book B, page 159, as follows: All the land and beach that lies southeasterly of a line beginning on the easterly side of Cedar Point at a place that bears south 49½° west from the Old Sow, so called, and that bears north 4° east from the willow tree on the first cliff, so called, and from said place running south 74° west across said Cedar Point to the harbor, together with the right of way and shore privilege, including the improvements thereon, no longer required for lighthouse purposes: *Provided,* That the town of Scituate shall maintain the site and structure thereon as an historic landmark.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

E. C. HORNOR.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8068) for the relief of E. C. Hornor. It is a local bill, not of very great importance to the country but of quite considerable importance to the beneficiary.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to E. C. Hornor, of Helena, Ark., \$1,000 on account of forfeiture of bond in case of Anna B. Taylor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS (by request):

A bill (S. 5989) to create a Department of the Civil Service and to provide for its organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 5990) to prohibit telephone companies and telegraph companies from engaging in the sale of merchandise; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BORAH. I introduce a bill and ask that it lie on the table, to be called up later.

The bill (S. 5991) to prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and to the public was ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 5992) authorizing the cutting of timber for mining purposes by corporations organized in one State and conducting mining operations in another; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 5993) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McDonald (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5994) granting an increase of pension to Allen B. O'Connor (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 5995) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Eddy;

A bill (S. 5996) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Gilbreth; and

A bill (S. 5997) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Chatto; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 5998) granting an increase of pension to Elize King; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 5999) for the relief of Watson B. Dickerman, administrator of the estate of Charles Backman, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 6000) for the retirement of public-school teachers of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 6001) to amend section 19 of the Federal reserve law relating to reserves; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 6002) granting a pension to Melvin G. Cornell;

A bill (S. 6003) granting a pension to Wylie Brown;

A bill (S. 6004) granting a pension to Frank H. Latham;

A bill (S. 6005) granting a pension to Evan Watson;

A bill (S. 6006) granting a pension to Lizzie J. McCollum; and

A bill (S. 6007) granting a pension to Percy Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 6008) granting an increase of pension to Charles William Finley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN (for Mr. TAGGART):

A bill (S. 6009) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Martin;

A bill (S. 6010) granting a pension to Reuben J. Powell;

A bill (S. 6011) granting a pension to Clarence McClintic; and

A bill (S. 6012) granting an increase of pension to John W. Shepherd; to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$200,000 for experimental well boring in the semi-arid regions of central and eastern Oregon, intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill (H. R. 12717), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.

M. GORE. I submit a concurrent resolution and ask that it may go over under the rule. I ask that it may be read.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) was read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Congress and the people of the United States are desirous of maintaining an honorable and lasting peace with all the nations of the world, and pending war among other nations are desirous of maintaining even-handed and indiscriminating neutrality;

Second. That the Congress and the people of the United States will support all efforts on the part of the President to preserve such a peace and to observe such neutrality;

Third. That the Congress and the people of the United States earnestly desire and would hail with profound satisfaction the return or restoration of permanent peace to the warring nations of the Old World;

Fourth. That the Congress and the people of the United States would approve and support all reasonable efforts on the part of the President to encourage or to facilitate the establishment of a permanent peace among the warring nations upon such principles as would best conserve the interest of civilization and insure, so far as may be, international peace and justice for the future.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will go over under the rule and be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 5854) to provide for the erection, furnishing, and equipping of a public building in the city of Washington, D. C., for the Department of Justice.

Mr. MYERS and Mr. STONE addressed the Chair.

Mr. SWANSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MYERS. I rose to ask the Senator from Virginia upon the question of unanimous consent how long he thinks it will take to dispose of the bill?

Mr. SWANSON. I do not think it will take very long. Its passage has been urged for years and years.

Mr. MYERS. I think we ought to call the calendar for the consideration of unobjected bills, but as the motion has been made I have nothing more to say.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, pending the motion I make the point of no quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fall	Jones	Norris
Bankhead	Gallinger	Kenyon	Page
Beckham	Gore	Kern	Pittman
Broussard	Gronna	Lane	Polindexter
Catron	Harding	Lea, Tenn.	Pomerene
Chamberlain	Hardwick	Lippitt	Ransdell
Clapp	Hitchcock	Lodge	Saulsbury
Clarke, Ark.	Hollis	McLean	Shafroth
Coit	James	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard
Curtis	Johnson, Me.	Myers	Sherman
du Pont	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newlands	Simmons

Smith, Ariz.
Smith, Md.
Smith, S. C.
Smoot

Sterling
Stone
Swanson
Thomas

Thompson
Tillman
Underwood
Vardaman

Wadsworth
Warren
Weeks
Williams

Mr. CLAPP. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] has been called from the city by serious illness in his family, and that he has a general pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SWANSON. I desire to state that I am paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], who is absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. KERN. I wish to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TAGGART]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. JAMES. I desire to announce that the following Senators are absent attending a meeting of the Judiciary Committee:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON], the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], and the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The Senator from Virginia has moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 5854) to provide for the erection, furnishing, and equipping of a building in the city of Washington, D. C., for the Department of Justice.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission, consisting of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, be, and is hereby, created, with full power and authority to obtain, through competition, under such conditions as the commission may prescribe, or from an architect specially selected by said commission, such designs, plans, estimates, specifications, etc., and such modifications therein as may be necessary, in connection with the construction of a suitable fireproof building, hereby authorized to be erected in the city of Washington, D. C., for the Department of Justice.

Sec. 2. That payment for the architectural services hereinafter authorized shall be made from the appropriation for the building for the Department of Justice, at such prices or rates of compensation as may be fixed by said commission, not in excess, however, of the customary and prevailing rates for similar services, and said commission is hereby authorized to enter into contract to such extent as it may deem necessary for such architectural services, or to delegate its authority to enter into such contract to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as including the superintendence or local supervision of the work of constructing said building as a part of the architectural services hereinafter authorized.

Sec. 3. That the limit of cost of said Department of Justice building, with fireproof vaults, elevators, equipment, and furnishings, ready for occupancy, and including compensation for architectural and other expert technical and clerical services, but exclusive of approaches and apparatus for generating electric current and heat, shall not exceed the sum of \$3,000,000.

Sec. 4. That said Department of Justice building shall be located upon such portions of squares 226 and 227 immediately south of Pennsylvania Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets northwest as may be designated by the above-named commission.

Sec. 5. That upon the approval of the designs, plans, etc., and the designation of the location as aforesaid, by said commission, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of the said Department of Justice building, and to employ such expert technical and clerical services as he may deem necessary and specially order in writing, to be employed exclusively in the Office of the Supervising Architect in connection with the work on said building, all within the total limit of cost hereinafter fixed: *Provided*, That the contracts for the furnishings for said building shall be made for only such articles as may be approved by the Attorney General.

Sec. 6. That the adoption and approval of the design, plans, etc., for said Department of Justice building by the above-named commission shall not prevent subsequent changes in the design, arrangement, materials, or methods of construction, or cost which may be found necessary or advantageous: *Provided*, That no changes shall be made involving an expense in excess of the limit of cost hereinafter fixed.

Sec. 7. That for the payment of architectural and other expert technical and clerical services and necessary expenses in obtaining designs, plans, estimates, specifications, etc., and for beginning the construction of said Department of Justice building, the sum of \$500,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am very glad that there is pending here a bill providing for the construction of a building for the Department of Justice, which, in my judgment, ought to have been undertaken long ago; but I wish that the plans and designs for the building might be open to competition, and that its construction should not be confined to "an architect specially selected by said commission." I think the results of competition heretofore have been extremely good. Of course under this

bill there will be no competition. The architect, I take it, has already been selected.

Mr. SWANSON. If the Senator from Massachusetts will permit, I wish to say that the plans for this proposed building have been practically paid for, though there might be some alteration in them as prepared by Mr. Barber.

Mr. LODGE. I take it that the Senator from Virginia refers to the plans for the building which it was intended to locate opposite Lafayette Square?

Mr. SWANSON. Yes; some time ago.

Mr. LODGE. I remember that.

Mr. SWANSON. But I have no objection to the Senator from Massachusetts having an amendment inserted to the effect that if new plans are adopted the matter shall be open to competition. I think that would be proper. I presume, however, that the plans have been paid for and that they will be practically adopted, except as I have stated there might be some modification in them. We might wish to pay the architect something for modifying, improving, or changing the present plans. I think we have appropriated heretofore \$50,000 for the plans.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; and I remember that the plans were agreed upon, but the building was not constructed because the expenditure could not be brought within the appropriation, and the matter all went over.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand, the reason why the provision was inserted in the bill was because we expected to modify the plans to a certain extent, and possibly there will be some expense incident to that. I shall not object, if the Senator from Massachusetts desires to have an amendment inserted in the bill to the effect that, if new plans are adopted, it shall be after competition. As I have stated, I think that would be perfectly proper.

Mr. LODGE. I move, in section 1, page 1, line 6, after the word "competition," to insert the words "if new plans are to be adopted."

Mr. SWANSON. I accept that amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Then, in section 1, page 1, line 8, after the word "commission," I move to insert "if existing plans are to be used."

Mr. SWANSON. I accept the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, page 1, line 6, after the word "competition," it is proposed to insert "if new plans are to be adopted;" and in line 8, after the word "commission," to insert "if existing plans are to be used," so as to read:

That a commission, consisting of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, be, and is hereby, created, with full power and authority to obtain, through competition, if new plans are to be adopted, under such conditions as the commission may prescribe, or from an architect specially selected by said commission, if existing plans are to be used—

And so forth.

Mr. SWANSON. I accept the amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments are agreed to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I presume the Senator from Virginia will have no objection to inserting an amendment in this bill providing that, before entering into the contract for the building herein provided for, the plans shall be submitted to the National Commission of Fine Arts?

Mr. SWANSON. I shall have no objection, if the amendment is framed in the language of the act previously passed, to the effect that the commission "shall advise" with the Fine Arts Commission.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That they shall have their advice?

Mr. SWANSON. I shall have no objection to a provision to the effect that they shall advise with the Fine Arts Commission. I shall be very glad to accept an amendment to that effect, if the amendment which the Senator from Nevada desires to have inserted is in section 2, page 2, after line 17, to insert:

Provided, That the Commission of Fine Arts shall be advised with before such plans are adopted.

Mr. OVERMAN. That must be done, anyhow, under the law.

Mr. SWANSON. No; the law provides that the Fine Arts Commission shall be advised with. That is the language of the statute, I think.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 17, after the word "authorized," the last word in section 2, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following words:

Provided, That the Commission of Fine Arts shall be advised with before each plan is adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I do not think that is the amendment which the Senator from Nevada wants to offer.

Mr. SWANSON. I will accept an amendment of similar purport at the same place, if the Senator from Nevada is not satisfied with the one suggested.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will suggest to the Senator from Mississippi that the act creating the Fine Arts Commission provides that matters of art shall be submitted to the Fine Arts Commission for their counsel and advice. That is the language, I think, There is nothing in the original law that absolutely requires their approval.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. STONE addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia, who is in charge of the bill, a question about it, with a view of getting some information. Why did the committee come to the conclusion that \$3,000,000 was needed for the proposed building for the Department of Justice?

Mr. SWANSON. That was the estimate made last year and is the estimate which has heretofore been made from time to time by the Supervising Architect's Office and the commission in charge of the plans. They have all estimated that it will require \$3,000,000 to erect the building.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it seems to me that if we were going to erect all the buildings which the Government needs and make them adequate to house the various departments and at the same time make works of art out of them we do not need to appropriate \$3,000,000 for each building. I can understand that if it were the design to construct a building to house other departments in addition to the Department of Justice a very large building might be required; but it seems to me it is wasting public money to appropriate \$3,000,000 to erect a building simply to house the Department of Justice, and in order to get the sense of the Senate upon it and to get the matter fully ventilated in debate I shall move to strike out the numerals "\$3,000,000" and substitute the numerals "\$1,000,000" at the proper places in the bill.

I understand that the building for the Department of Agriculture cost only a million dollars, and that a number of other buildings here cost no more than that. A million dollars is a right large sum of money, especially now when we will have to spend all sorts of money for all kinds of new purposes.

When it comes to beautiful buildings Greece and Rome both taught us years and years ago that it did not require \$3,000,000 to erect them. You can construct a very cumbersome, ugly building, like the present Department of State, War, and Navy, for example, very easily by the expenditure of a whole lot of unnecessary and wasted money. Unless there is some satisfactory explanation of the necessity of expending this very large amount of money I shall insist upon a motion to amend.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I do not care whether the Senate makes the appropriation \$2,000,000, \$1,000,000, or what not. The plans for the building have been practically adopted, and an estimate has been made by the Supervising Architect's Office as to what the new department building will cost to construct in accordance with those plans. I have no doubt that architects can erect an office building for a million dollars, but the proposed new building for the Department of Justice is to be constructed opposite the Treasury Department on land heretofore purchased by the Government for this purpose. The plans call for a very handsome structure, a very beautiful building, to be located, as I have said, opposite the Treasury, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. The department thinks it impossible to construct a building in accordance with the plans which have been agreed upon for a less sum of money than is provided for in the bill. I repeat that that estimate has been made by the Supervising Architect's Office and those who prepared the plans for the building. If the Senator thinks—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, as I understand the Senator, the only reason is that somebody has recommended the \$3,000,000 building.

Mr. SWANSON. It is not that some one has recommended that kind of a building, but the estimates have been made on the plans which have been adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Undoubtedly, for \$1,000,000 a magnificent and beautiful Department of Justice building can be erected in this city, especially as we already own the site, and we are going to need the other \$2,000,000 very soon for a great many things. There is no use in our trying to make a reputation among the nations of the earth for architecture, which is simply the most stupendous that exists, and there is no use founding our reputation in architecture on the size of the buildings we erect or their cost. I can reproduce the Pantheon for half a million dollars or less, and I can reproduce the Parthenon probably for a similar sum.

If it were proposed to erect a building for a great department which had a large number of employees and required and demanded very large accommodations, perhaps such an expenditure might be justified—the mere item of stone would, of course, cost a great deal; but the Department of Justice is one of the smallest departments, so far as the number of its employees are concerned, in the entire Government; and if we are going to spend \$3,000,000 for it, I presume, in proportion, we should spend \$5,000,000 for the Department of Commerce and perhaps \$6,000,000 for some other department.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, an estimate was made as to how much such buildings will cost per cubic foot according to the architectural design; but if the Senator can erect the needed building for a million dollars, I think it would be very well to save the money.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. WILLIAMS. By the way, before I yield, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] makes a very valuable suggestion. The appropriations for the present session are going to exceed past appropriations by hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. KERN. By over \$200,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We do not want to waste the public money.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of this bill if the building to be constructed is to be used for any other purpose than the occupancy of the Attorney General and officers and employees of his department?

Mr. SWANSON. It is to be used for the Department of Justice. At one time it was contemplated to have the Departments of Justice and of State combined in one building, but the plans which have been prepared recommend that the building be devoted to the purposes of the Department of Justice alone.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Will it be occupied by the Supreme Court?

Mr. SWANSON. No; it will not be occupied by the Supreme Court.

Mr. VARDAMAN. It would take the place of the building now occupied by the Department of Justice?

Mr. SWANSON. I presume it will include the Court of Claims and everything that pertains to the work of the Department of Justice.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I agree with my colleague that a million dollars would be ample to construct a building for the purposes for which this building may be desired, and I do not see any necessity for extravagance in such a matter.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rise merely to supplement what the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] said. The Senator from Mississippi asked the chairman of the committee, who has charge of this bill, whether a suitable and adequate building for the Department of Justice could not be constructed for a much less sum than that carried in the text of the bill, \$3,000,000. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] said you can make it three millions, two millions, or one million, as you please. There is a significance to that answer. The Senator from Virginia did not intend, perhaps, that the answer should bear the significance I have in mind.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I say you can construct an office building for a million dollars. If you are going to put a building there that is in accord with the architecture of the Treasury, and in accord with the architecture of the plans that have been adopted for this building, the estimate is, as I have stated, that it will cost about \$3,000,000. They have advertised for plans for a handsome building there.

Mr. STONE. Yes; the Senator has made that statement several times, and what he said is understood. What I wish to impress is that whether you make it one million, two millions, or three millions, the Senate can very reasonably depend upon the assurance that before the building is completed large additional appropriations will be asked.

Mr. President, I am as conscious as any Senator of the fact that the Department of Justice is not housed as we would like to see it.

Mr. OVERMAN. This is only an authorization.

Mr. STONE. It authorizes the construction of this building.

Mr. OVERMAN. It does not appropriate any money.

Mr. STONE. Well, it starts in that way. I should like to see the Department of Justice accommodated with a structure ornate and adequate. My friend from Virginia stated when he moved to take up this bill that there was a constant complaint that we were expending large sums for rentals. That is true; and that is the reason why, as soon as it can be done and ought to be done, always having in view our circumstances and environment, a building for this department should be in some way provided better than it now has at its service. But, Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] well remarked—I think both the Senators from that State so re-

marked—that we are now entering, and have already entered, upon a program of legislation that involves unusual and extraordinary expenditures, mounting into hundreds of millions of dollars. Already the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are struggling with great difficulty to find ways and means for providing the revenue necessary to meet these extraordinary and enormous expenditures. I agree with the Senators from Mississippi that this is a time when we ought not to make appropriations that are not absolutely imperative or at least in some way of commanding importance.

We have gone along for a good many years without a building for this purpose. Perhaps it ought to have been constructed long ago. Let that be conceded. But at this time this Congress is facing the difficult proposition of providing very large and unusual revenues that must be collected in some form of taxation. I think we could defer expenditures of the kind covered by this bill for a while. Three million dollars is a considerable sum. My friend from Virginia and others in both Houses who are members of Public Buildings and Grounds Committees have led us to believe that at this session there would be no general buildings bill, and I have heartily approved that policy. I approved of it for the reason I have indicated, that this is peculiarly a time when we ought to husband our resources and limit our expenditures, where expenditures are not of greatest importance—of such importance, indeed, as to make appropriations almost imperative—with a view to meeting more easily the vast appropriations we are going to be compelled to make. I call the attention to this fact to the Senate generally, but to Democratic Senators especially, for Senators on this side bear the responsibility attaching to those representing the responsible majority.

I do not know when or where we can better begin than now. This large expenditure is not absolutely essential. I have as much regard for the Department of Justice as has my friend from Virginia. I should love to see that department have a beautiful home. I would love to see such a building in Washington. But the Department of Labor is also without a permanent abiding place. That department is renting, as the Department of Justice is renting, and perhaps others are also renting. That has been going on for a long time.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. STONE. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I want to say that this bill never ought to pass. The Department of Justice building, which will include the Supreme Court and the Law Library, ought to be up here within the reach of Congress. The Department of Justice building ought to be here on Capitol Hill, right across from the Congressional Library. Senators have occasion time and again to go and consult the Law Library. We have occasion oftentimes to go before the Supreme Court and move the admission or our friends to the bar, and we have occasion to look up the decisions of the court. Now, why make the judges, and why make us, travel down to the lower end of Pennsylvania Avenue?

Mr. STONE. The Senator in charge of the bill has just stated that this building is not intended to be used by the Supreme Court. Possibly, he says, the Court of Claims and other inferior tribunals will assemble there and perform their duties in this building if constructed. He does not say that these inferior courts would use the building, but he says they might possibly.

Mr. NELSON. But they have ample room down here on Judiciary Square. There is a great big white building there. Is that to be pulled down, like the Department of Justice building, which formerly stood next to the Riggs Bank?

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I am not disposed to enter upon that line of the argument. My one purpose is to impress, if I can, upon the minds of Senators on both sides of the Chamber, but particularly upon this side, since this is the majority side, the fact—and call that fact to their minds to reflect upon—that we are appropriating, and will be almost compelled to appropriate enormous sums of money, running into hundreds of millions, beyond the ordinary appropriations hitherto made by the Congress. It is a question of economy I am talking about. In view of this situation I insist, with such energy as I can, that common prudence, to say nothing of common sense, demands of us, especially those of us in the majority, that we strip out of our line of appropriations every measure that is not absolutely necessary and imperative for the immediate uses of the Government.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon an inquiry there, does he not believe that even if this building were imperatively and vitally necessary this amount of money is out of all proportion for the mere purpose of housing the Attorney General and his employees?

Three per cent upon \$3,000,000 is \$90,000 per annum. The upkeep at 1 per cent, which is a very low estimate, would amount to \$30,000. There is \$120,000 per annum that the Government would have to spend; and certainly we are not paying that amount now for rents for the Attorney General and his employees. So, if we are going to capitalize the rents, which is what we ought to try to do, we should also capitalize the expense the Government would incur if this building should be erected.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I have been impressed by what the Senator said—for it was in accord with my own thought—that \$3,000,000 was very much in excess of the amount needed to construct a building adequate for the uses of the Department of Justice; and I am impressed by what he says about the comparative expense of renting quarters for the department and constructing a \$3,000,000 building and maintaining it; although, of course, the cost of maintenance will apply in some proportion to rented property as well.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, Congress authorized a competition for this building. The competition was held. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for plans. The plans were accepted. We have never made an appropriation to construct the building. The lots were bought years and years ago at this place for the Department of Justice. It is estimated that the building will cost about \$3,000,000. There will be nothing spent which is unusual in the case of buildings of this kind. We have a commission of three persons—the President, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury—who will have charge of this building, the plans, and the amount expended. This bill was prepared after consultation with these three departments and persons as to the kind of building they would like to have there.

I know you can construct an office building for a smaller sum than this; but as soon as an office building is constructed between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets on Pennsylvania Avenue opposite the Treasury Department—which is recognized as being the finest piece of art in Washington—as soon as an office building is constructed there without art, without beauty, and not in accord with the Treasury Building there will be universal condemnation for it. Now, I want the responsibility to rest with the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What did the Treasury Building cost?

Mr. SWANSON. I do not know what the Treasury Building cost.

These plans have been prepared. The amount of square feet necessary has been computed. They make an estimate of the space that is needed for the department and its growth in the future, and figure over what it will cost, and then an estimate is made, approximating about this sum.

I felt this way, if the Senator will permit me—I do not want to interrupt him: There has been complaint here all the time that we are paying six or seven hundred thousand dollars a year for rent. I, for one, think this Government ought not to pay rentals in Washington. In some places the rentals are extravagant. For the Department of Justice they are not extravagant. They only amount, I think, to forty or fifty thousand dollars, somewhere between those figures, and they have been housed for 10 years in the most wretched condition of any department of this Government.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, we all understand that. The Senator merely enforces upon our attention a knowledge common to us all.

Mr. President, I would not have a structure put up at a point angling across from the Treasury Department—which, I agree with the Senator from Virginia, is the most artistic structure among the public buildings in Washington—that did not comport in architecture, style, and character with the Treasury Building. I would not wish this building, if constructed, to jar, so to speak, upon artistic taste, when men and women having artistic taste look upon both of them. I would not wish that. But I am not at all sure that what my friend from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] said was not wisely said. We have discussed this question here before—that when we come to construct a building of this kind, it ought to house the Supreme Court, whose quarters here we know to be inadequate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the law library.

Mr. STONE. When I say "the Supreme Court" I mean everything connected with the Supreme Court.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, why does the Senator say that the quarters of the Supreme Court are inadequate? The court room is large enough to accommodate the court. Rooms have been set aside for the judges in this wing of the building, and the rooms that have been set aside have not been occupied by them, with the exception of one or two.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me—

Mr. STONE. I can not permit further interruption just now.

Mr. SWANSON. I simply wish to say that I think the Supreme Court is not desirous of moving. The members of it with whom I have consulted in reference to this matter are desirous of remaining where they are.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is my information about it.

Mr. SWANSON. That is my information. I approached some members of the court with a view of having it included. I think they desire to remain where they are.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I do not know as to that. I do know that if we or the court merely wish a little room where judges can assemble and hand down decisions, the present room will answer that purpose; but if we wish a place as big as a good country courthouse court room, where the people of the United States who come here and who would like to see the Supreme Court in session and witness its proceedings and learn something about this great tribunal, then they need better and larger accommodations. I have stood out here in the corridors day after day and seen hundreds of people lined up waiting to get into the court room just to see the Supreme Court of the United States in session. Ought the people not to have that privilege? Would it not be educational?

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to make a suggestion, everybody who has been in the quarters knows that our Supreme Court library has utterly insufficient quarters. I never knew a law library to be cooped up in such miserable quarters as our Supreme Court library. We ought to have ample room for that library, so that it could be utilized by Congress and by the members of the bar.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, the time is up and I must quit. But at this point, I wish to say that I understand the rental now paid for the buildings occupied by the Department of Justice is, in round numbers, only about \$36,000 a year.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement heretofore entered into, the Senate will go into executive session. The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors.

The Senate thereupon proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 4 hours and 25 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on this day approved and signed the act:

S. 4432. An act to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that, in accordance with the provisions of the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House had canceled his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 759) to provide for the removal of what is now known as the Aqueduct Bridge, across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in place thereof.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing the Postal Savings System, and for other purposes, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces the cancellation of his signature, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, to the enrolled bill (H. R. 759) to provide for the removal of what is now known as the Aqueduct Bridge, across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in place thereof.

NOMINATION OF GEORGE RUBLEE.

Mr. HOLLIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the vote on the confirmation of the nomination of George Rublee as a Federal trade commissioner and that the vote be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The vote was—yeas 36, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Myers	Ransdell
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newlands	Shafroth
Chilton	Kenyon	Norris	Sheppard
Clapp	Kern	Overman	Simmons
Culberson	La Follette	Owen	Smith, Ariz.
Fletcher	Lane	Phelan	Stone
Hitchcock	Lea, Tenn.	Pittman	Thompson
Husting	Lee, Md.	Poinexter	Tillman
James	Lewis	Pomerene	Walsh

NAYS—42.

Bankhead	Dillingham	Martin, Va.	Smoot
Borah	du Pont	Martine, N. J.	Sterling
Brady	Fall	Nelson	Sutherland
Brandegge	Gallinger	O'Gorman	Underwood
Broussard	Gronna	Page	Vardaman
Catron	Harding	Reed	Wadsworth
Chamberlain	Hardwick	Saulsbury	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Hollis	Sherman	Weeks
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt	Smith, Ga.	Works
Colt	Lodge	Smith, Mich.	
Curtis	McLean	Smith, S. C.	

On the vote on the confirmation of the nomination of George Rublee to be a Federal trade commissioner the following pairs were announced:

Mr. BRYAN with Mr. TOWNSEND;
Mr. ROBINSON with Mr. BURLEIGH;
Mr. SWANSON with Mr. OLIVER;
Mr. HUGHES with Mr. GOFF;
Mr. THOMAS with Mr. McCUMBER;
Mr. WILLIAMS with Mr. PENROSE; and
Mr. SHIELDS with Mr. JONES.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, May 16, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 15, 1916.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. John Granville Breden, of Illinois, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from May 3, 1916, vice Chaplain Michael G. Doran, Tenth Infantry, resigned April 14, 1915.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Charles L. Williams to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from May 23, 1916. This officer has served the required time in his present grade and has passed the necessary examination for promotion.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Milville C. Hankins to be postmaster at Douglas, Ariz., in place of Fred E. Cadwell. Incumbent's commission expires June 7, 1916.

Hugh E. Laird, to be postmaster at Tempe, Ariz., in place of James W. Woolf, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles F. Evers to be postmaster at Fortuna, Cal., in place of Charles E. Tucker. Incumbent's commission expired March 21, 1916.

FLORIDA.

T. J. Hammond to be postmaster at Hawthorn, Fla., in place of W. H. Berkstresser. Incumbent's commission expired April 25, 1916.

GEORGIA.

T. B. Banks to be postmaster at Grantville, Ga., in place of C. D. O'Kelly. Incumbent's commission expires June 7, 1916.

J. Frank Stovall to be postmaster at Madison, Ga., in place of James F. Boughton. Incumbent's commission expires June 14, 1916.

IOWA.

Arthur A. Dingman to be postmaster at Aurelia, Iowa, in place of William O. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expires June 14, 1916.

KANSAS.

Alexander Burgess to be postmaster at Mulvane, Kans., in place of T. C. Conklin. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1916.

LOUISIANA.

J. A. Melton to be postmaster at Coushatta, La., in place of Robert A. Giddens. Incumbent's commission expires June 12, 1916.

Albert Nunez to be postmaster at Arabi, La., in place of Alexander Latil. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

Lou E. Russell to be postmaster at West Monroe, La., in place of Lou E. Russell. Incumbent's commission expires June 12, 1916.

MAINE.

Harry E. Roberts to be postmaster at Kittery Point, Me., in place of Edgar M. Frisbee, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles W. Swift to be postmaster at Yarmouth Port, Mass., in place of Elmer W. Hallett, deceased.

MICHIGAN.

R. W. Doyle to be postmaster at Merrill, Mich., in place of Charles E. Johnston, resigned.

Walter G. Fogel to be postmaster at Pittsford, Mich., in place of Charles N. Spear. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1916.

C. W. Hartwell to be postmaster at Reading, Mich., in place of E. C. Corbett. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1916.

MINNESOTA.

John Engebretson to be postmaster at Elbow Lake, Minn., in place of Oscar T. Stromme, resigned.

Edward L. Wurst to be postmaster at Richmond, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

MISSISSIPPI.

Andrew J. Darden to be postmaster at Centerville, Miss., in place of Andrew J. Darden. Incumbent's commission expires June 12, 1916.

George C. Gunn to be postmaster at Agricultural College, Miss., in place of L. M. Joyner. Incumbent's commission expires May 28, 1916.

Kirk M. Heflin to be postmaster at Baldwyn, Miss., in place of Effie DuBerry. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1916.

MISSOURI.

Thomas F. Benson to be postmaster at Sturgeon, Mo., in place of Roy C. Barnes, resigned.

Hevner F. Hoover to be postmaster at Hardin, Mo., in place of William H. Howe. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1916.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Elmer T. Ford to be postmaster at Hanover, N. H., in place of H. E. Hurlbutt. Incumbent's commission expired February 13, 1916.

Frank L. Marston to be postmaster at Conway, N. H., in place of Albert H. McLain, declined.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard M. Crawford to be postmaster at Westville, N. J., in place of Daniel M. Fox, resigned.

James D. Moriarty to be postmaster at Orange, N. J., in place of Edward S. Perry. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1915.

Sol Needles to be postmaster at Cape May, N. J., in place of James E. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

NEW YORK.

Lewis O. Davis to be postmaster at Port Jefferson, N. Y., in place of John M. Brown, resigned.

Richard J. Gilmer to be postmaster at Kings Park, N. Y., in place of Patrick H. Lyons, deceased.

Richard F. Hayes to be postmaster at Ticonderoga, N. Y., in place of Albert Weed. Incumbent's commission expires May 24, 1916.

Florence L. Johnson to be postmaster at Elmsford, N. Y., in place of Florence L. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

John Lemmon to be postmaster at Churchville, N. Y., in place of J. A. C. Knapp, removed.

Timothy D. Mulcahy to be postmaster at Lawrence, N. Y., in place of J. E. Morgan Dodge, resigned.

L. G. Quackenbush to be postmaster at Oneida, N. Y., in place of Jay Farrier. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Benjamin B. Tooker to be postmaster at Center Moriches, N. Y., in place of E. S. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expires May 24, 1916.

Frederick M. Welsh to be postmaster at Patchogue, N. Y., in place of John T. Dare. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1916.

Wilber W. Wilcox to be postmaster at Lacona, N. Y., in place of Peter G. Hydorn. Incumbent's commission expires May 24, 1916.

OHIO.

Fred H. Hart to be postmaster at Beverly, Ohio, in place of Samuel Bailey. Incumbent's commission expires June 12, 1916.

D. A. Muskoff to be postmaster at Navarre, Ohio, in place of H. A. Shafer. Incumbent's commission expires June 12, 1916.

Augustus S. Tuttle to be postmaster at Creston, Ohio, in place of John McGuff. Incumbent's commission expires June 12, 1916.

OKLAHOMA.

H. A. Seaton to be postmaster at Mooreland, Okla., in place of Omer Schnoebelen, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. R. Criss to be postmaster at New Kensington, Pa., in place of A. M. Frederick. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1916.

Henry M. Good to be postmaster at New Castle, Pa., in place of David A. Moore. Incumbent's commission expires June 14, 1916.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

D. C. Campbell to be postmaster at Wolsey, S. Dak., in place of Harry E. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1916.

G. A. Miller to be postmaster at Conde, S. Dak., in place of Albert Lewis, removed.

Frank E. Riley to be postmaster at Dupree, S. Dak., in place of James D. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expires June 14, 1916.

VIRGINIA.

Nannie B. Campbell to be postmaster at Amherst, Va., in place of C. M. Campbell, resigned.

Samuel R. Gault to be postmaster at Scottsville, Va., in place of Samuel R. Gault. Incumbent's commission expires June 12, 1916.

WISCONSIN.

Christian F. A. Mau to be postmaster at West Salem, Wis., in place of William A. Bradley. Incumbent's commission expired January 15, 1916.

Frank E. Poll to be postmaster at Almond, Wis., in place of W. F. Prochnow. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1916.

Henry B. Taylor to be postmaster at Iola, Wis., in place of Buck Williams. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1916.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 15, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

J. Warren Davis to be United States district judge for the district of New Jersey.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

John L. Wiley to be register of the land office at Spokane, Wash.

William H. Canon to be register of the land office at Roseburg, Oreg.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following named to be lieutenants:

Earle F. Johnson.
Henry K. Hewitt.
Felix X. Gyax.
Guy E. Davis.
Weyman P. Beehler.
Lemuel M. Stevens.
Joseph S. Evans.
John W. W. Cumming.
Charles R. Clark.
Roy LeC. Stover.
Chester H. J. Keppler.
Charles A. Dunn.
John W. Lewis.
James J. Manning.
Charles G. Davy.
Louis H. Maxfield.
Raymond F. Frellsen.
Alfred W. Atkins.
Phillip H. Hammond.
Claud A. Jones.
Harry Campbell.
George W. Kenyon.
Allan S. Farquhar.

Lucien F. Kimball.
Harvey W. McCormack.
Harold M. Bemis.
Ernest D. McWhorter.
John M. Schelling.
Bert B. Taylor.
William O. Wallace.
Frank R. King.
Bruce R. Ware, jr.
Carl T. Osburn.
William S. Farber.
Archibald D. Turnbull.
Harry J. Abbett.

George McC. Courts.
Charles W. Crosse.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Albert M. Cohen.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Emil A. Lichtenstein.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George M. Ravenscroft.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Arie A. Corwin.

Assistant Paymaster Oscar W. Leidel to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Assistant Paymaster John H. Colhoun to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Ensign Herbert A. Ellis to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Robert E. P. Elmer to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Joseph E. Austin to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

J. F. Manley, Citronelle.

CALIFORNIA.

Sarah B. Anthony, Williams.
John B. Barnard, Niles.
Joseph Charles Beard, Burlingame.
John F. Conkey, Santa Maria.
Daniel McSweeney, South San Francisco.
Isidore J. Proulx, Willows (late Willow).

IDAHO.

Christopher O. Dice, Glens Ferry.
M. P. Strecker, Stites.

ILLINOIS.

Eli Preston Sanders, Pawnee.
James E. Simpson, Collinsville.
Thomas P. McCann, Oglesby.

INDIANA.

Guy C. Hart, Kendallville.
Elmer Ritter, Fremont.
J. Ross Robertson, Brownstown.

KENTUCKY.

J. B. Stears, Nicholasville.

LOUISIANA.

George H. Thoede, Gretna.

MISSISSIPPI.

Harry L. Callicott, Coldwater.
Malcolm S. Graham, Forest.
Bennett A. Truly, Fayette.
Martha Ann Womack, Bogue Chitto.

NEBRASKA.

Calvin L. Demarest, Bethany.
George McCawley, Seneca.

NEW JERSEY.

S. L. Boone, Penns Grove.

NEW YORK.

Thomas Havey, Orangeburg.
Thomas McMahon, Poland.
Mary L. McRoberts, Tompkinsville.
Henry J. Neumann, Tuxedo Park.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bettie Belle Pearson, Moravian Falls.

NORTH DAKOTA.

F. O. Hunger, Hankinson.

OHIO.

John L. Norris, New Matamoras.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frederic J. Dahlen, Belleville.
George W. Lutz, Ambler.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

George L. Hardy, Johnston.

VIRGINIA.

Samuel R. Gault, Scottsville.
Joseph H. Nave, Broadway.

WEST VIRGINIA.

J. H. Long, Huntington.

REJECTIONS.

Executive nominations rejected by the Senate May 15, 1916.

POSTMASTER.

Hugh C. Dever to be postmaster at South Glens Falls, N. Y.
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER.

George Rublee, of New Hampshire, to be a Federal trade commissioner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 15, 1916.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, we lift up our hearts unto Thee, from whom cometh all wisdom, power, and goodness. Impart unto us plentifully of these gifts, that we may be wise to comprehend, strong to act in accordance with our highest convictions. Fill our hearts with love and good will to all men, that we may do unto others as we would be done by, and so fulfill the law and the prophets, to the honor and glory of Thy holy name. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, May 13, 1916, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 5221) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

RURAL CREDITS.

The SPEAKER. The House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 2986, the rural-credits bill, with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] in the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 2986, the rural-credits bill, with Mr. GARNER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2986) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to provide for the investment of postal savings deposits, to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire how much time remains.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifteen minutes' more debate on this section and all amendments thereto. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is asked for.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 6, noes 26.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Texas: On page 106, in line 6, add a paragraph to section 13, to read as follows:

"Ninth. To accept time deposits, as defined by the Federal reserve act, subject to the same reserve requirements as therein provided, and to pay interest on the same."

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I believe this amendment ought to be adopted. By this bill we are creating Federal land banks, into which we hope and expect to gather a large amount of the investment funds of the country to be loaned to farmers at low rates of interest, and yet we have denied

to them the right to receive time deposits—the source from which investment bankers usually get their investment funds. I can see no good reason why this is so unless it is out of deference to the wishes of existing investment bankers and of commercial bankers who enjoy this privilege and who largely, contrary to the purposes of their creation, are engaged in investment banking. The records of the Comptroller of the Currency will show that the national banks of this country alone are carrying more than a billion and a half dollars of time deposits which they have invested in stocks and bonds of various kinds, notwithstanding the fact that their function is to serve the commercial interests of the country through the handling of liquid capital and not to carry on an investment banking business.

However, it is not the purpose of this amendment to deprive the commercial banks of the right to receive time deposits. It is only to give the land banks the same privilege. If adopted, I believe it will result in placing much ready money within the reach of the farmer borrowers, that it will tend to reduce the rate of interest to them, and that it will strengthen the Federal land banks and promote their success from the beginning.

What objection can there be to this amendment? Would it weaken the banks in any respect or impair the solidity of their bonds in the least? Not at all. It is absurd and ridiculous to say that deposits have ever impaired the strength of a bank or weakened any of its obligations. It is true deposits add to the liability of banks, but they also add equally to the banks' resources and increase confidence in their strength, solidity, and obligations. While the committee has brought in a splendid bill, in my judgment the adoption of this amendment would greatly improve it, and I trust it will be favorably acted upon.

Now, Mr. Chairman, before I take my seat let me make some observations with regard to this proposed legislation and point out some of its best features. The time at my disposal will not permit a discussion of the details of the bill.

First. It provides legal processes through which lands as security may be marshaled and mobilized so as to attract investment capital and place it within the reach of farmers at a low rate of interest and on long time. The interest rate can not run higher than 6 per cent per annum, and the most expert opinion is that it will very likely run lower after the system is in operation.

It provides that loans may run from 5 to 36 years and be made payable under the amortization plan of payment. In explanation of what this plan is, let me here read from the report of the committee:

Under this plan a definite installment is paid regularly by the borrower, semiannually or annually, as the case may be. This installment includes the interest charge, the expense charge, and also an additional payment on principal larger or smaller in accordance with the length of the period for which the mortgage runs. The installment does not vary in amount, but remains equal during the term of the mortgage. As the principal is reduced by the application of the amortization to the reduction of principal, a constantly greater portion of the installment is applied to the extinguishment of principal.

Some conception of what may be accomplished through a low interest rate, secured from the operation of the rural-credit system, in combination with the amortization principle, may be obtained from a consideration of the following calculation:

The general average farm-mortgage interest rate has been conservatively estimated at 7.5 per cent. It has furthermore been estimated that the total farm-mortgage indebtedness of the Nation approximates \$4,000,000,000. Accepting these estimates, the annual interest charge will equal \$300,000,000 annually, with no reduction of principal.

If this indebtedness could be refunded under the provisions of this bill at a rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the farmers would engage to pay annually \$300,000,000—the same sum as is now being paid for interest alone—the entire debt, principal and interest, would be paid in 22 years and 6 months. This would mean a net saving of more than \$175,000,000 per annum. It would mean the extinguishment of the entire existing farm-mortgage debt by the operation of the system provided for in the bill in 22 years and 6 months, without increasing the annual payment over that now made to meet interest charges alone.

Secondly, it will give the farmers of the country an exclusive financial system of their own. Loans are to be made to farmers only, and the borrowers are to be the exclusive owners of the capital stock. So profit-seeking persons and concerns are completely debarred from ever acquiring any interest in the system. It is controlled by the borrowers themselves under the general supervision of a board of three members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose salaries are paid out of the public Treasury and not out of the profits of the system.

It may be pertinently asked how the system is to be started if the stock of the banks is to be owned exclusively by the borrowers. It seems anomalous to say that persons who need money can borrow it from themselves. The answer is the system is started by Government aid. The capital of the 12 Federal land banks, which is fixed at \$750,000 each, is, to start